

(1390 REV. 5-93) US DEPT. OF COMMERCE PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 111968 U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, sec 37 C.F.R. 1.5) <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">10/049552</div>
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/FR99/02043	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE August 26, 1999	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
TITLE OF INVENTION USE OF BACTERIAL EXTRACTS FROM THE FAMILY PSEUDOMONADACEAE AS COSMETIC AGENTS		
APPLICANTS FOR DO/EO/US Martin RICHARD, Pascal HILAIRE, Nathalie PINEAU, Lionel BRETON		
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information: 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) a. <input type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US) 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). 9. <input type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). 10. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)). Items 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information included: 11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 12. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. 13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. 14. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Entitlement to small entity status is hereby asserted. 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Other items or information:		

(1390 Rev.10-00)

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CLAIMS

1. Use of an extract of at least one bacterium from the family Pseudomonadaceae, as a cosmetic agent intended to combat ageing of the skin, including photoageing, to improve the appearance and tonicity of dry skin, to preserve or improve skin elasticity, and/or to improve the appearance of skin which exhibits a local inflammatory reaction, said extract consisting either of the biomass obtained after culturing said bacterium, optionally followed by purification, grinding, at least partial dehydration and/or sterilization, or of a fraction or a derivative, obtained by chemical modification of certain functional groups, of said biomass, said fraction or said derivative having elastase activity inhibition and/or hyaluronidase activity inhibition properties.
2. Use according to Claim 1, in which said bacterium belongs to the genus *Pseudomonas*.
3. Use according to Claim 2, in which said bacterium is chosen from *Pseudomonas vesicularis* and *Pseudomonas maltophilia*.
4. Use according to any one of the preceding claims, in which said extract consists of the bacterial biomass obtained after culturing the bacterium, said biomass optionally being ground and/or at least partially dehydrated.
5. Use according to any one of the preceding claims, in which said extract is applied in the form of a composition containing a proportion of 0.0005% to

5% by weight of bacterial solids relative to the total weight of the composition.

6. Use according to the preceding claim, in which said proportion is within the range of 0.001% to 2% by weight.
7. Cosmetic treatment method intended to combat ageing of the skin, including photoageing, to improve the appearance and tonicity of dry skin, to preserve or improve skin elasticity, and/or to improve the appearance of skin which exhibits a local inflammatory reaction, said method comprising the step consisting in applying an extract of at least one bacterium from the family Pseudomonadaceae to the skin or to the scalp, said extract either consisting of the biomass obtained after culturing said bacterium, optionally followed by purification, grinding, at least partial dehydration and/or sterilization, or of a fraction or a derivative, obtained by chemical modification of certain functional groups, of said biomass, said fraction or derivative having elastase activity inhibition and/or hyaluronidase activity inhibition properties.
8. Method according to the preceding claim, having at least one of the following characteristics:
 - the bacterium belongs to the genus *Pseudomonas*;
 - the bacterium belongs to the species *Pseudomonas vesicularis* or *Pseudomonas maltophilia*;
 - said extract consists of the bacterial biomass obtained after culturing the bacterium, said biomass optionally being ground and/or at least partially dehydrated;

- said extract is applied in the form of a composition containing a proportion of 0.0005% to 5%, and in particular of 0.001 to 2%, by weight of bacterial solids relative to the total weight of the composition.
- 9. Method according to either of Claims 7 and 8, intended to combat photoageing of the skin.
- 10. Method according to either of Claims 7 and 8, intended to improve the appearance of dry skin.
- 11. Method according to either of Claims 7 and 8, intended to improve the tonicity of dry skin.
- 12. Method according to either of Claims 7 and 8, intended to preserve or improve skin elasticity.
- 13. Method according to either of Claims 7 and 8, intended to improve the appearance of skin which exhibits a local inflammatory reaction.
- 14. Cosmetic composition comprising, as an active ingredient, an extract of at least one bacterium from the family *Pseudomonadaceae*, in combination with an excipient which is acceptable in cosmetology, said extract consisting either of the biomass obtained after culturing said bacterium, optionally followed by purification, grinding, at least partial dehydration and/or sterilization, or of a fraction or a derivative, obtained by chemical modification of certain functional groups, of said biomass, said fraction or said derivative having elastase activity inhibition and/or hyaluronidase activity inhibition properties.

15. Composition according to Claim 14, having at least one of the following characteristics:
- the bacterium belongs to the genus *Pseudomonas*;
 - the bacterium belongs to the species *Pseudomonas vesicularis* or *Pseudomonas maltophilia*;
 - said extract consists of the bacterial biomass obtained after culturing the bacterium, said biomass being at least partially dehydrated;
 - said composition contains a proportion of 0.0005% to 5%, and in particular of 0.001% to 2%, by weight of bacterial solids relative to the total weight of the composition.

10/049552

PATENT APPLICATION

JC13 Rec'd PCT/PTO 14 FEB 2002

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of

Martin RICHARD, Pascal HILAIRE, Nathalie PINEAU,
Lionel BRETON

Application No.: U.S. National Stage
of PCT/FR99/02043

Filed: February 14, 2002

Docket No.: 111968

For: USE OF BACTERIAL EXTRACTS FROM THE FAMILY PSEUDOMONADACEAE
AS COSMETIC AGENTS

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, D. C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to initial examination, but after entry of the annexes to the IPER, please amend
the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE TITLE:

Please replace the title as follows:

USE OF BACTERIAL EXTRACTS FROM THE FAMILY PSEUDOMONADACEAE AS
COSMETIC AGENTS

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-15 without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter
contained therein.

Please add new claims 16-35 as follow:

--16. A cosmetic treatment method applied to combat ageing of skin, including
photoageing, to improve appearance and tonicity of dry skin, to preserve or improve skin
elasticity, and/or to improve appearance of skin which exhibits a local inflammatory reaction,
said method comprising a step of applying an extract of at least one bacterium from the

family Pseudomonadaceae to the skin or to the scalp, said extract either comprising a biomass obtained after culturing said bacterium, optionally followed by one or more members selected from the group consisting of purification, grinding, partial or complete dehydration and sterilization, or a fraction or a derivative, obtained by chemical modification of certain functional groups, of said biomass, said fraction or derivative having at least one of elastase activity inhibition and hyaluronidase activity inhibition properties.--

--17. Method according to claim 16, having at least one of the following features:

the bacterium belongs to the genus *Pseudomonas*;

the bacterium belongs to the species *Pseudomonas vesicularis* or *Pseudomonas maltophilia*;

said extract is comprised of a bacterial biomass obtained after culturing the bacterium, said biomass optionally being ground and/or partially or completely dehydrated;

said extract is applied in the form of a composition containing a proportion of 0.0005% to 5% by weight of bacterial solids relative to the total weight of the composition.--

--18. Method according to claim 16, in which said bacterium belongs to the genus *Pseudomonas*.--

--19. Method according to claim 18, in which said bacterium is at least one member selected from the group consisting of *Pseudomonas vesicularis* and *Pseudomonas maltophilia*.--

--20. Method according to claim 16, in which said extract is comprised of a bacterial biomass obtained after culturing the bacterium, said biomass optionally being ground and/or partially or completely dehydrated.--

--21. Method according to claim 16, in which said extract is applied in the form of a composition containing a proportion of 0.0005% to 5% by weight of bacterial solids relative to the total weight of the composition.--

--22. Method according to claim 21, in which said proportion is within the range of 0.001% to 2% by weight.--

--23. Method according to claim 16, applied to combat photoageing of the skin.--

--24. Method according to claim 17, applied to combat photoageing of the skin.--

--25. Method according to claim 16, applied to improve the appearance of dry skin.--

--26. Method according to claim 17, applied to improve the appearance of dry skin.--

--27. Method according to claim 16, applied to improve the tonicity of dry skin.--

--28. Method according to claim 17, applied to improve the tonicity of dry skin.--

--29. Method according to claim 16, applied to preserve or improve skin elasticity.--

--30. Method according to claim 17, applied to preserve or improve skin elasticity.--

--31. Method according to claim 16, applied to improve the appearance of skin which exhibits a local inflammatory reaction.--

--32. Method according to claim 17, applied to improve the appearance of skin which exhibits a local inflammatory reaction.--

--33. A cosmetic composition comprising, as an active ingredient, an extract of at least one bacterium from the family Pseudomonadaceae, in combination with an excipient which is acceptable in cosmetology, said extract comprising either a biomass obtained after culturing said bacterium, optionally followed by one or more members selected from the group consisting of purification, grinding, partial or complete dehydration and sterilization, or a fraction or a derivative, obtained by chemical modification of certain functional groups, of said biomass, said fraction or said derivative having at least one of elastase activity inhibition and hyaluronidase activity inhibition properties.--

--34. Composition according to claim 33, having at least one of the following features:

- the bacterium belongs to the genus *Pseudomonas*;
- the bacterium belongs to the species *Pseudomonas vesicularis* or *Pseudomonas maltophilia*;
- said extract is comprised of a bacterial biomass obtained after culturing the bacterium, said biomass being at least partially dehydrated;
- said composition contains a proportion of 0.0005% to 5% by weight of bacterial solids relative to the total weight of the composition.--

--35. Composition according to claim 34, wherein said proportion is within the range of 0.001% to 2% by weight.--

U.S. National Stage of PCT/FR99/02043

REMARKS

Following entry of the Annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report (IPER) and the above amendments, claims 16-35 are pending. The above amendments are not presented for patentability, but rather to place the claims in a more appropriate form for U.S. examination, without narrowing of the claims. Prompt and favorable action on the merits of claims 16-35 is respectfully requested.

The attached Appendix includes a marked-up copy of the title.

Respectfully submitted,



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WPB:TJP/cmm

Attachment: Appendix

Date: February 14, 2002

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Docket No. 111968

10/049552
JC13 Rec'd PCT/PTO 14 FEB 2002
U.S. National Stage of PCT/FR99/02043

APPENDIX

Changes to Title:

The following is a marked-up version of the amended title:

USE OF BACTERIAL EXTRACTS FROM THE FAMILY PSEUDOMONADACEAE AS
COSMETIC AGENTS OF THE PSEUDOMONADACEAE FAMILY AS COSMETIC
AGENTS

P.C.T. PATENT APPLICATION
Filed on: 26 AUGUST 1999
Under the No. PCT/FR99/02043

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

Use of bacterial extracts from the family
Pseudomonadaceae as cosmetic agents

The invention relates to the use of extracts of
5 bacteria from the family Pseudomonadaceae, as cosmetic
agents for in particular combating ageing of the skin
in humans.

It is known that ageing of the skin manifests itself,
10 firstly, through a decrease in the number and a
fragmentation of the elastic fibres of the dermis.
Elastin becomes more sensitive to lysis by elastase and
the deterioration of the elastin leads to
15 disorganization of the elastic fibres. These phenomena
result in a loss of the elasticity of the skin and in
the formation of wrinkles.

Another manifestation of ageing of the skin is dryness
of the skin, which becomes rough, with a loss of
20 flexibility of the epidermis and a tendency towards
desquamation. In the connective tissue of the skin of
young individuals, the high content of hyaluronates,
which are highly hydrophilic, promotes moisturization
of the dermis, which is an essential element of skin
25 tonicity. During ageing, the hyaluronate content, and
therefore the water content, of the dermis greatly
decreases, with the unfortunate consequences that the
skin is flaccid and there is less diffusion of dermal
water to the epidermis, which dries out. In addition,
30 as a consequence of the decrease in the water content
of the dermis, the circulation of metabolites, of ions
and of oxygen is in particular impeded and, therefore,
the metabolism of the dermal and epidermal cells slows
down. The decrease in the hyaluronate content is linked
35 to the activity of an enzyme, hyaluronidase, which
cleaves the glycosidic bonds of hyaluronates. For this

reason, this enzyme plays a very important role in ageing of the skin.

In addition, the drying out of the epidermis decreases
5 the gaseous exchanges with the ambient atmosphere at
the surface of the skin. This phenomenon of gaseous
exchange, called cutaneous respiration, decreases with
age.

Moreover, it is known that exposure to sunlight may cause an inflammatory reaction in skin tissue and that, after repeated and prolonged exposure to sunlight, in particular to UVA radiation, the skin eventually becomes dried out, excessively wrinkled and lacking in flexibility: this premature ageing of the skin is called "photoageing".

It is therefore desirable to find new means in particular for protecting the skin against accelerated or premature ageing, and for more effectively protecting the skin against damage caused by exposure to sunlight, including against photoageing of the skin.

It has now been discovered that extracts of bacteria
25 from the family Pseudomonadaceae, and in particular
bacteria of the genus *Pseudomonas*, when applied to the
skin, are in particular capable of improving
moisturization of the skin and protecting the skin
against certain harmful consequences of inflammatory
30 reactions subsequent to exposure to ultraviolet
radiation. More generally, they are capable of
decreasing and/or delaying ageing of the skin,
including photoageing of the skin.

35 These bacterial extracts have in particular the
property of inhibiting lesions of the connective tissue
of the skin subsequent in particular to UV exposure.
These bacterial extracts in fact have the property of

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 3 -

inhibiting elastase release in areas of inflammation, as shown in the experimental section hereinafter, and they also have the property of inhibiting elastase activity. More generally, these bacterial extracts, when applied to the skin, have anti-inflammatory and soothing properties, and improve the appearance of skin which exhibits a local inflammation or micro-inflammations, including after exposure to sunlight.

These bacterial extracts also have an inhibitory effect on hyaluronidase activity. Thus, they make it possible to prevent or treat dryness of the skin, including after exposure to sunlight and in cases of natural or premature ageing of the skin, and also in cases of photoageing. In addition, they improve skin tonicity by promoting moisturization of the dermis.

A subject of the invention is therefore the use of an extract of at least one bacterium from the family Pseudomonadaceae, as a cosmetic agent for combating natural or premature ageing of the skin, including photoageing, for improving the appearance and tonicity of dry skin, for preserving or improving skin elasticity, and/or for improving the appearance of skin which exhibits an inflammatory reaction, including after exposure to sunlight. In the present application, the expression "combating" ageing of the skin means preventing or delaying, or even treating, ageing of the skin.

Among the bacteria which may be used according to the invention, mention may be made in particular of:

- *Pseudomonas vesicularis*, one of the types of which is the strain deposited at the ATCC under the No. 11426.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 4 -

- *Pseudomonas maltophilia*, one of the types of which is the strain deposited at the ATCC under the No. 13637.

Pseudomonas maltophilia is also called *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*.

In the present application, the expression "extracts of bacteria" or "bacterial extracts" denotes both the biomasses obtained after culturing the bacteria and the products obtained from these biomasses, in particular after purification and/or sterilization and/or fractionation. For example, the biomasses may optionally be at least partially dehydrated and/or ground. They may be sterilized, for example by heating. Of course, the invention extends to the use of extracts comprising any fraction of the biomass which has the same anti-ageing of the skin properties as the whole biomass, and in particular fractions which inhibit elastase secretion in areas of inflammation and/or which inhibit hyaluronidase activity. In the present application, the notion of extracts also encompasses derivatives obtained by chemical modification of certain functional groups (amines for example).

The method for preparing a bacterial extract used according to the invention comprises the steps consisting in culturing, *in vitro*, the bacteria according to known methods and then in collecting the biomass obtained.

Bacteria of the family Pseudomonadaceae are strictly aerobic Gram-negative bacteria. They grow on ordinary nutrient media, for example at temperatures of the order of 25 to 30°C.

To separate and isolate the biomass, various known methods, such as filtration or centrifugation, may be

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 6 -

In the compositions used according to the invention, the bacterial extracts are generally present in a proportion of 0.0005% to 5%, for example of 0.001% to 2%, and in particular of 0.01% to 2%, by weight of bacterial solids, relative to the weight of the composition.

These compositions may contain the bacterial extract in the form of dispersions (in particular emulsions) in a suitable vehicle, such as for example water, organic solvents, fatty substances including oils, and mixtures thereof.

The compositions may in particular be in the form of water/alcohol or oil/alcohol lotions, of gels, of emulsions with a liquid consistency, of creams, of solid sticks or of vesicular dispersions. These compositions may be prepared according to the usual methods. They contain the ingredients and vehicles which make it possible to provide them in particular in one of the forms which have just been mentioned. They may contain, besides the bacterial extracts, other active ingredients, such as for example substances which absorb ultraviolet, conventional moisturizers, free-radical scavengers, antioxidants, thermal spring water, such as the water from the thermal springs of La Roche-Posay, emollients or other usual ingredients, such as preserving agents, fragrances, etc. Such ingredients, and also the use thereof, are known and will not be described further here.

The thermal spring water optionally used in the composition of the invention is in particular thermal spring water which has cosmetic properties beneficial for the skin. For example, La Roche-Posay (France) thermal spring water, which is rich in selenium, in particular has protective properties against the deleterious effects of UVA radiation on the skin, and

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 7 -

also has antioxidant properties which promote the survival of fibroblasts exposed to UVB radiation. La Roche-Posay thermal spring water therefore constitutes an advantageous active ingredient, in particular in the cosmetic products intended to be used during or after exposure of the skin to sunlight.

A subject of the invention is also a cosmetic treatment method for combating ageing of the skin, characterized in that a composition as defined above is applied to the skin or to the scalp. This composition is applied according to the usual methods.

The following examples illustrate the invention. In these examples, the percentages are percentages by weight.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1: Culturing *Pseudomonas vesicularis* and *Pseudomonas maltophilia*

The *Pseudomonas vesicularis* strain cultured was obtained from the ATCC (ATCC 11426).

The *Pseudomonas maltophilia* strain is the ATCC 13637 strain.

The bacteria are cultured in Difco Nutrient Broth 003 culture medium (Medium 3 ATCC). The pH of the medium is adjusted to 7.15 before sterilization at 121°C for at least 20 minutes.

The culturing is carried out at 26°C with shaking (100 rpm), ensuring a dissolved oxygen content at least equal to 15%.

After culturing for 24 hours, the biomass is harvested by centrifugation.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 8 -

The biomass may be stabilized by heating in an autoclave, lyophilized, frozen and/or ground.

5 It is also possible, if desired, to acetylate the primary and secondary amine groups, totally or partially, via the action of acetic anhydride.

EXAMPLE 2: Cream

10 This cream corresponds to the following composition:

- Lyophilizate based on *Ps. vesicularis*
obtained according to Example 1 0.05%
- Carbomer 940* 0.30%
- 15 -Triethanolamine 0.30%
- Stearic acid 3.00%
- Cetyl alcohol 2.00%
- Self-emulsifiable glycerol monostearate 3.00%
- Soya bean oil 10.00%
- 20 -Lanolin alcohol 2.00%
- Isopropyl myristate 4.00%
- Cetearyl 2-ethylhexanoate 4.00%
- Perhydrosqualene 3.00%
- Paraffin 2.00%
- 25 -Glycerol 3.00%
- Preserving agents 0.30%
- La Roche-Posay thermal spring water** 15.00%
- Purified water, q.s. for 100.00%

30 * Carbomer 940: commercial brand denoting a crosslinked polyacrylic acid

**La Roche-Posay spa centre (France)

The lyophilizate based on *Pseudomonas vesicularis* may be replaced with a lyophilizate based on *Pseudomonas maltophilia*.
35

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 9 -

In a similar manner, a cream containing 0.01% of *Pseudomonas vesicularis* lyophilizate and 0.05% of *Pseudomonas maltophilia* lyophilizate was prepared.

5 To prepare this cream, the aqueous phase containing the glycerol, the preserving agents and the water is heated to 80°C; the Carbomer 940 is dispersed therein, followed by neutralization with triethanolamine. The fatty phase, heated and homogenized at 80°C, is introduced into the aqueous phase, with vigorous stirring. The lyophilizate of Example 1 is dispersed in 10 g of water and introduced, at 40°C, into the cream with stirring. The entire mixture is cooled to ambient temperature.

15

This cream is applied to the skin of the face and of the neck once or twice a day. It improves the appearance of dry skin. It also makes it possible to improve skin tonicity.

20

EXAMPLE 3: Milk for the skin

This milk has the following composition:

25

-Lyophilizate of *Ps. vesicularis* obtained according to Example 1 0.10%

-Self-emulsifiable glyceryl monostearate 3.00%

-Petroleum jelly 1.50%

-Liquid petroleum jelly 2.50%

30

-Rice bran oil 1.50%

-Volatile silicone oil 5.00%

-Karite butter 3.00%

-Carbomer 940 0.20%

-Triethanolamine 0.20%

35

-Xanthan gum 0.10%

-Glycerol 3.00%

-Fragrance 0.10%

-Preserving agents 0.30%

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 10 -

-Water, q.s. for 100.00%

This milk is prepared in a similar way to that described in Example 2.

5

When applied to the skin after exposure to sunlight, it has soothing properties.

10

When applied to the skin of the face, this milk decreases the effect of accelerated ageing of the skin observed in particular in individuals who are repeatedly exposed to sunlight.

EXAMPLE 4: Cream

15

An emulsion having the following composition was prepared according to the same procedure as in Example 2:

20

-Lyophilizate of *Ps. vesicularis* obtained according to Example 1 0.10%

-Self-emulsifiable base 20.00%

-Codex liquid petroleum jelly 5.00%

-Glycerol 5.00%

25

-Aluminium stearate 0.50%

-Dipotassium EDTA 0.05%

-Magnesium sulphate 0.70%

-Preserving agents 0.20%

-Antioxidants 0.05%

30

-Fragrance 0.30%

-Water, q.s. for 100.00%

In the above formulation, the *Pseudomonas vesicularis* lyophilizate may be replaced with a *Pseudomonas maltophilia* lyophilizate. A mixture of the two lyophilizates may also be used.

35

The self-emulsifiable base comprises:

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 11 -

- Mineral oil
- Codex petroleum jelly
- Ozokerite
- Glyceryl oleate
- Liquid lanolin.

This cream, when applied to the skin, makes it possible to decrease the effects of ageing of the skin and/or of photoageing of the skin. It also makes it possible to improve the degree of moisturization of the skin of elderly individuals.

EXAMPLE 5: Antisun emulsion

15 This emulsion makes it possible to protect the skin
16 against ultraviolet rays. It corresponds to the
17 following formula:

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| | -Lyophilizate of Example 1 | 1.00% |
| 20 | -Stearic acid | 3.00% |
| | -Cetyl alcohol | 1.50% |
| | -Self-emulsifiable glyceryl monostearate | 3.00% |
| | -Sunflower oil | 8.00% |
| | -Polyacrylamide | 3.00% |
| 25 | -Octyl methoxycinnamate | 4.00% |
| | -Triethanolamine salt of benzene-1,4-di-(3-
methylidene)-10-camphosulphonic acid
(Mexoryl SX) | 2.60% |
| | -Glycerol | 5.00% |
| 30 | -Tocopherol | 2.00% |
| | -Preserving agents | 0.30% |
| | -Ethylenediaminetetramethylene phosphonate
(pentasodium salt) | 0.10% |
| | -Purified water, q.s. for | 100.00% |

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 12 -

EXAMPLE 6: Elastase inhibition test

The test is carried out using elastase isolated from human leukocytes.

5

The test is performed according to the method described by E.O. Adeyemi et al., J . Pharm. Pharmacol., 42:487-490 (1990). The tests are carried out with a lyophilizate obtained as described in Example 1.

10

The lyophilizate originating from the *Pseudomonas maltophilia* culture, at a concentration of 0.05 g/l, decreases the elastase activity by 36%. At a concentration of 0.1 g/l, the lyophilizate originating from the *Pseudomonas vesicularis* culture decreases the elastase activity by 33% and the lyophilizate originating from a *Pseudomonas maltophilia* culture decreases the elastase activity by 53%.

15

20

EXAMPLE 7: Inhibitory effect on hyaluronidase activity

The test is carried out according to the conventional method described in Worthington Enzyme Manual, Enzymes and related biochemicals, Worthington Biochemical Corps., Freehold, New Jersey 07728, USA (1993).

25

The bacterial lyophilizate studied is a *Pseudomonas vesicularis* lyophilizate. It is dissolved in 0.1 M phosphate buffer, pH 5.3.

30

The reagents used are hyaluronic acid (Sigma H-1876) and Sigma hyaluronidase type IV-S (H-3884). The hyaluronic acid and hyaluronidase are mixed in phosphate buffer so as to obtain a solution containing 0.6 g/l of hyaluronic acid and 0.25 g/l of hyaluronidase.

35

The mixture is left to incubate for 15 minutes at 37°C.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 13 -

A solution of bovine albumin at 1% in a 0.5 M acetate buffer, pH 4.2, is then added so as to precipitate the hyaluronic acid.

5 The amount of nondegraded hyaluronic acid is then measured by measuring light absorption at a wavelength of 540 nm.

10 The *Pseudomonas vesicularis* lyophilizate, at a concentration of 0.1%, inhibits the hyaluronidase activity by 30%.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

- 14 -

CLAIMS

1. Use of an extract of at least one bacterium from the family Pseudomonadaceae, as a cosmetic agent for combating ageing of the skin, including photoageing, for improving the appearance and tonicity of dry skin, for preserving or improving skin elasticity, and/or for improving the appearance of skin which exhibits a local inflammatory reaction, said extract consisting either of the biomass obtained after culturing said bacterium, optionally followed by purification, grinding, at least partial dehydration and/or sterilization, or of a fraction or a derivative, obtained by chemical modification of certain functional groups, or said biomass, said fraction or said derivative having elastase activity inhibition and/or hyaluronidase activity inhibition properties.
2. Use according to Claim 1, in which said bacterium belongs to the genus *Pseudomonas*.
3. Use according to Claim 2, in which said bacterium is chosen from *Pseudomonas vesicularis* and *Pseudomonas maltophilia*.
4. Use according to any one of the preceding claims, in which said extract consists of the bacterial biomass obtained after culturing the bacterium, said biomass optionally being ground and/or at least partially dehydrated.
5. Use according to any one of the preceding claims, in which said extract is applied in the form of a composition containing a proportion of 0.0005% to 5% by weight of bacterial solids relative to the total weight of the composition.

10/049552

JC13 Rec'd PCT/PTO 14 FEB 2002

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FILING

ABSTRACT

Limited company named:

L'OREAL

For:

"Use of bacterial extracts from the family
Pseudomonadaceae as cosmetic agents"

Use of an extract of bacterium from the family
Pseudomonadaceae in the production of cosmetic
compositions in particular for combating ageing of the
skin.

Docket No.:

10/049552

**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
UNDER 35 USC §371(c)(4) FOR
PCT APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:
my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below under my name;

I verily believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought, namely the invention entitled Use of bacterial extracts from the family Pseudomonadaceae as cosmetic agents

described and claimed in international application number PCT/FR99/02043 filed on August 26, 1999

I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56.

Under Title 35, U.S. Code §119, the priority benefits of the following foreign application(s) filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns within one year prior to my international application are hereby claimed:

The following application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate on this invention were filed in countries foreign to the United States of America either (a) more than one year prior to my international application, or (b) before the filing date of the above-named foreign priority application(s):

I hereby appoint the following as my attorneys of record with full power of substitution and revocation to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent Office:

James A. Oliff, Reg. No. 27,075; William P. Berridge, Reg. No. 30,024;
Kirk M. Hudson, Reg. No. 27,562; Thomas J. Pardini, Reg. No. 30,411;
Edward P. Walker, Reg. No. 31,450; Robert A. Miller, Reg. No. 32,771;
Mario A. Costantino, Reg. No. 33,565; Stephen J. Roe, Reg. No. 34,463;
Joel S. Armstrong, Reg. No. 36,430; Christopher W. Brown, Reg. No. 38,025; and
Richard E. Rice, Reg. No. 31,560.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS APPLICATION SHOULD BE SENT TO OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC, P.O. BOX 19928, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22320, TELEPHONE (703) 836-6400.

I hereby declare that I have reviewed and understand the contents of this Declaration, and that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

1 *Typewritten Full Name
of Sole or First Inventor*

2 *Inventor's Signature:*

3 *Date of Signature:*

Residence:

Citizenship:

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address, including country)*

Richard

Richard

4

Month

ROCHECORBON

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37210 ROCHECORBON - FRANCE

Middle Initial

3

Day

State or Province

MARTIN

Family Name

Martin

2002

Year

FRANCE

Country

Note to Inventor: Please sign name on line 2 exactly as it appears in line 1 and insert the actual date of signing on line 3.

IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE INVENTOR USE PAGE 2 AND PLACE AN "X" HERE ☐
(Discard this page in a sole inventor application)

2W

1 Typewritten Full Name of Joint Inventor Pascal HILAIRE

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2 Inventor's Signature:

3 Date of Signature:

Residence:

Citizenship:

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Note to Inventor: Please sign name on line 2 exactly as it appears in line 1 and insert the actual date of signing on line 3.

This form may be executed only when attached to the first page of the Declaration and Power of Attorney of the application to which it pertains.